

TENNESSEE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FISCAL REVIEW COMMITTEE



FISCAL NOTE

SB 32 - HB 48

February 6, 2015

SUMMARY OF BILL: Requires annual adjustments, beginning on January 1, 2016, to the maximum allowable income exemption levels, for single and joint filers of the Hall Income Tax (HIT), including taxpayers who are 65 years of age or older, by the percentage change of the consumer price index as published by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Requires such exemptions to be rounded to the nearest \$100.

ESTIMATED FISCAL IMPACT:

Decrease State Revenue – Net Impact – \$799,800/FY16-17

\$999,800/FY17-18

\$1,566,400/FY18-19

\$2,149,600/FY19-20

\$2,716,100/FY20-21

Exceeds \$2,716,100/FY21-22 and Subsequent Years

Decrease Local Revenue – Net Impact – \$434,600/FY16-17

\$543,200/FY17-18

\$851,100/FY18-19

\$1,168,000/FY19-20

\$1,475,800/FY20-21

Exceeds \$1,475,800/FY21-22 and Subsequent Years

Other Fiscal Impact – Secondary economic impacts may occur as a result of this bill. Such impacts may be realized due to changes in population or as a result of other behavioral changes prompted by the passage of this bill. Due to multiple unknown factors, fiscal impacts directly attributable to such secondary economic impacts cannot be quantified with reasonable certainty

Assumptions:

- Pursuant to Tenn. Code Ann. § 67-2-102, HIT is a six percent tax on income derived from dividends on stock or from interest on bonds.
- Given the tax changes shall be applied to tax years beginning with tax year 2016, and assuming that 100 percent of HIT owed for tax year 2016 is collected no later than June 30, 2017, the first year impacted by this bill will be FY16-17. This collection pattern is assumed to remain constant into perpetuity.

- The current Fiscal Review Committee estimate for HIT collections in FY15-16 is \$270,000,000. This number is assumed to remain constant in subsequent years under current law.
- It is assumed that the annual percentage change of the consumer price index will be two percent.
- Based on data provided by the Department of Revenue, it is estimated that the proposed increases in the exemption levels will result in a 0.48 percent decrease in HIT collections in FY16-17, a 0.60 percent decrease in FY17-18, a 0.94 percent decrease in FY18-19, a 1.29 percent decrease in FY19-20, and a 1.63 percent decrease in FY20-21. The Fiscal Review Committee staff does not have access to the data and information upon which these calculations are based and cannot independently verify their accuracy.
- The decrease in HIT collections is estimated to be: \$1,296,000 ($\$270,000,000 \times 0.48\%$) in FY16-17, \$1,620,000 ($\$270,000,000 \times 0.60\%$) in FY17-18, \$2,538,000 ($\$270,000,000 \times 0.94\%$) in FY18-19, \$3,483,000 ($\$270,000,000 \times 1.29\%$) in FY19-20, and \$4,401,000 ($\$270,000,000 \times 1.63\%$) in FY20-21. The decrease in HIT collections in FY21-22 and subsequent years is estimated to exceed \$4,401,000.
- Based on the apportionments of HIT collections for the last three fiscal years (FY11-12, FY12-13, and FY13-14), it is estimated that the state retains 65.09 percent of HIT revenue and local governments are apportioned 34.91 percent.
- The decrease in HIT revenue for the state is estimated to be \$843,566 ($\$1,296,000 \times 65.09\%$) in FY16-17, \$1,054,458 ($\$1,620,000 \times 65.09\%$) in FY17-18, \$1,651,984 ($\$2,538,000 \times 65.09\%$) in FY18-19, \$2,267,085 ($\$3,483,000 \times 65.09\%$) in FY19-20, \$2,864,611 ($\$4,401,000 \times 65.09\%$) in FY20-21, and will exceed \$2,864,611 in FY21-22 and subsequent years.
- The decrease in HIT revenue for local governments is estimated to be \$452,434 ($\$1,296,000 \times 34.91\%$) in FY16-17, \$565,542 ($\$1,620,000 \times 34.91\%$) in FY17-18, \$886,016 ($\$2,538,000 \times 34.91\%$) in FY18-19, \$1,215,915 ($\$3,483,000 \times 34.91\%$) in FY19-20, \$1,536,389 ($\$4,401,000 \times 34.91\%$) in FY20-21, and will exceed \$1,536,389 in FY21-22 and subsequent years.
- Fifty percent of tax savings will be spent in the economy on other sales-taxable goods and services.
- The current state sales tax rate is 7.0 percent; the average local option sales tax rate is estimated to be 2.5 percent; and the effective rate of apportionment to local government pursuant to the state-shared allocation is estimated to be 3.617 percent.
- The net increase in state sales tax revenue is estimated to be:
 - \$43,719 [$(\$1,296,000 \times 50.0\% \times 7.0\%) - (\$1,296,000 \times 50.0\% \times 7.0\% \times 3.617\%)$] in FY16-17;
 - \$54,649 [$(\$1,620,000 \times 50.0\% \times 7.0\%) - (\$1,620,000 \times 50.0\% \times 7.0\% \times 3.617\%)$] in FY17-18;
 - \$85,617 [$(\$2,538,000 \times 50.0\% \times 7.0\%) - (\$2,538,000 \times 50.0\% \times 7.0\% \times 3.617\%)$] in FY18-19;
 - \$117,496 [$(\$3,483,000 \times 50.0\% \times 7.0\%) - (\$3,483,000 \times 50.0\% \times 7.0\% \times 3.617\%)$] in FY19-20;
 - \$148,464 [$(\$4,401,000 \times 50.0\% \times 7.0\%) - (\$4,401,000 \times 50.0\% \times 7.0\% \times 3.617\%)$] in FY20-21.

- The net increase in state sales tax revenue will exceed \$148,464 in FY21-22 and subsequent years.
- The total increase in local sales tax revenue is estimated to be:
 - \$17,841 $[(\$1,296,000 \times 50.0\% \times 2.5\%) + (\$1,296,000 \times 50.0\% \times 7.0\% \times 3.617\%)]$ in FY16-17;
 - \$22,301 $[(\$1,620,000 \times 50.0\% \times 2.5\%) + (\$1,620,000 \times 50.0\% \times 7.0\% \times 3.617\%)]$ in FY17-18;
 - \$34,938 $[(\$2,538,000 \times 50.0\% \times 2.5\%) + (\$2,538,000 \times 50.0\% \times 7.0\% \times 3.617\%)]$ in FY18-19;
 - \$47,947 $[(\$3,483,000 \times 50.0\% \times 2.5\%) + (\$3,483,000 \times 50.0\% \times 7.0\% \times 3.617\%)]$ in FY19-20;
 - \$60,584 $[(\$4,401,000 \times 50.0\% \times 2.5\%) + (\$4,401,000 \times 50.0\% \times 7.0\% \times 3.617\%)]$ in FY20-21.
- The total increase in local sales tax revenue will exceed \$60,584 in FY21-22 and subsequent years.
- The net decrease in state revenue as a result of this bill is estimated to be \$799,847 (\$843,566 - \$43,719) in FY16-17, \$999,809 (\$1,054,458 - \$54,649) in FY17-18, \$1,566,367 (\$1,651,984 - \$85,617) in FY18-19, \$2,149,589 (\$2,267,085 - \$117,496) in FY19-20, \$2,716,147 (\$2,864,611 - \$148,464) in FY20-21, and will exceed \$2,716,147 in FY21-22 and subsequent years.
- The net decrease in local revenue as a result of this bill is estimated to be \$434,593 (\$452,434 - \$17,841) in FY16-17, \$543,241 (\$565,542 - \$22,301) in FY17-18, \$851,078 (\$886,016 - \$34,938) in FY18-19, \$1,167,968 (\$1,215,915 - \$47,947) in FY19-20, \$1,475,805 (\$1,536,389 - \$60,584) in FY20-21, and will exceed \$1,475,805 in FY21-22 and subsequent years.
- There could be subsequent increases in state and local government revenue and expenditures due to the secondary economic impacts prompted by the passage of this bill. Increases in revenue may occur if the state's population increases as a result of reduced tax liability. Increases in expenditures may occur if the demand for governmental programs and infrastructure increases as a result of population increases. Due to multiple unknown factors, such as the extent and timing of population changes, the fiscal impacts directly attributable to such secondary economic impacts cannot be quantified with reasonable certainty.

CERTIFICATION:

The information contained herein is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.



Jeffrey L. Spalding, Executive Director

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